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Kissed His Mother.

She sat on the porch in the sunshine,
As I went down the street—
A woman whose fair hair was silver,
But whose face was blossom-sweet,
Making me think of a garden
Where in spite of the frost and snow
Of bleak November weather,
Late, fragrant lillies blow.

I heard a footstep behind me,
And the sound of a merry laugh,
And I knew the heart it came from
Would be like a comforting staff
In the time and hour of trouble,
Hopeful and brave and strong,
One of the hearts to lean on
When we think that things go wrong.

I turned at the click of the gate-latch,
And met his manly look;
A face like his gives me pleasure,
Like the pages of a pleasant book.
It told of a steadfast purpose,
Of a brave and daring will—
A face with a promise in it
That God grant the years fulfill.

He went up the pathway singing;
I saw the woman's eyes
Grow bright with a wordless welcome,
As sunshine warms the skies.
"Back again, sweet mother,"
He cried and bent to kiss
The loving face that was lifted
For what some mothers miss.

That boy will do to depend on,
I hold that this is true—
From lads in love with their mothers
Our bravest heroes grew.
Earth's grand'st hearts hav' been loving hearts
Since time and earth began!
And the boy who kissed his mother
Is every inch a man.

TWO WEDDING DAYS.

Everything had been duly and properly arranged for the wedding. The engagement of Miss Nell Bartley to Mr. Bertram Langley had been announced in the fashion column of a leading "society journal," and the wedding day had arrived.

I am Bertram Langley—commonly called Bert—and while I confess to being most sincerely and entirely in love with my little Nell, I must add I had been quite annoyed about our marriage, first at the persistence with which she insisted upon a grand wedding.

For a month before we were to be married I believe I never entered the house once but Kate—Nell's married sister—rushed into the room with an—

"Excuse me, Bert, but Nell is wanted a moment." Or, "Don't look cross, Bert, but Nellie must see Madame This or That," till I lost all patience.

There was another cause of annoyance too—Nell's father was a rich man, and as able as he was willing to furnish his daughter with as much finery as she might desire, while I, on the contrary, was a man with his way to still make in the world.

True, I had a fair income and fair prospects, but I could not hope to give Nell as luxurious a home or as elaborate a wardrobe as her papa provided—at least not for some years; but I could afford to support a wife, and I loved Nell with all my heart.

When I asked Mr. Hartley's consent to our marriage, he was at first just a little inclined to find fault with my financial condition. An older man, with a well-secured fortune would have suited him better. He had a most unwholesome dread of fortune-hunters, and even went so far as to have a mild suspicion that I might be just a bit inclined in that way; but all that wore off in time, and we were on the best of terms.

The day before the one fixed upon for our marriage, Nell and I had our first tiff. I called to inform her of the smallest possible hitch in the church machinery. The regular sexton was obliged to leave town, but had secured the services of his brother, (a very deaf and stupid man, as it turned out.) Possibly she might have some instructions to give him.

I waited full half an hour in the reception room, cooling my heels and warming my wrath, before Nell rushed in.

"What is it Bert?" she asked breathlessly, "I'm awful busy!"

"If you are in such a hurry it is no matter what I wished to say."

Nell opened her eyes in surprise.

"I've got to select some lace," she exclaimed, "and Kate can't wait.'

"Neither can I!" I retorted shortly, pulling on my gloves. Then after a moment I added, "you think a great deal of furbelows, don't you?"

"Indeed I do!"

"I am afraid you will have to do with vastly less when you are married."

Nell tossed her head saucily.

"All the more reason I should be allowed to enjoy these papa gives me."

"It is not too late to retreat," I said coldly. "If you repent your bargain, there is time to escape."

Nell's eyes grew big with horror at the idea.

"Indeed, it is entirely too late!" she burst out. "Why, everybody knows it! All our set have cards—I should die of mortification to put it off now! We must go on, any way; I have no fancy for being a laughing stock for every one."

"Better be laughed at a week than miserable for a lifetime," I retorted.

Nell opened her lips for answer, but just at that moment [illegible] put her head in the door.

"Nell! Nell! Exam E., Bert—"

I stayed to hear no [illegible] but turned on my heel and strode [illegible]

No sooner had I reached my hotel then I was heartily ashamed of myself; and when Tom, my elder brother and only living relative, rushed in and told me that he had left his wife ill at home, so anxious was he to see me married, the last bit of crossness departed.

Next morning I saw Nellie for a moment only, but the kiss I pressed on her dear little mouth was a silent plea for pardon and a promise for better control over my temper next time.

Evening came—the church was packed—and I, feeling most uncommonly stiff and awkward in a span new suit and speckless gloves, was waiting in the vestry.

Nellie was to enter upon her father's arm, followed by her bridesmaids and groomsmen—six in number—while I was to enter in the nick of time from the vestry, the minister from his study and meet before the altar.

I had requested to be allowed to be alone, so as to keep my part in mind, and for the same reason went early to the church, so as not to be stared at and confused, for this show affair was not one bit to mind.

Just at the last moment Tom came rushing in, followed by the sexton.

"I've got a telegram from Lettie," said Tom, his voice quivering. "She is worse, and I must start at once. Just time to catch the train. Good-bye, old boy! God bless you."

"I'm going to—just came to wish you joy Mr. Bark," said the sexton, who had known me since I was a lad. "Sorry I can't see you married. My road's the same as your brother's, so I'll go with him;" and off they both hurried, the door shutting with a sharp click behind them.

The time for the arrival of the wedding party drew near, I advanced to the door that opened into the church, designing to open it and peep through. It resisted my efforts. I struggled with it sharply—no use! the door was locked.

Then I flew back to the inner door and listened. The organ was playing gayly, and a subdued hush told me that Nellie was entering on her father's arm, and here was I standing, caged like a rat.

I glanced around The windows caught my eye—why had I not thought of them? I could at least make my escape, and the ceremony might be delayed, and consequently awkward; still Nell would not be utterly put to shame. Like the madman I was, I seized the table, dragged it to the window, sprang upon it, and climbed on to the high and narrow window sill; throwing up the sash, I prepared to leap out; but I had reckoned without my lost; the cord that held the weight was broken, consequently the moment my hand left the sash the window descended with startling rapidity, striking me full upon the head, and knocking me off the narrow sill, dashing my head against the sharp corner of the table, and at last landing me full length on the floor.

I tried to rise; something warm rushed over my face; I put up my hand to clear my eyes—my hand was covered with blood.

I felt giddy and weak, still I staggered to my feet; then a black mist arose around me, and I knew no more.

This was Thursday eve. Sunday afternoon, the sexton, returning to his duties, found me lying upon the floor half dead, wholly delirious, my face covered with blood, and a hole large enough to let the life out of any man. That mine was spared was because I had fallen with the wound down, and the soft pile of the carpet acted like lint to staunch the blood.

As soon as I could control my thoughts I begged to know of Nellie. Poor little girl! she had been quite overwhelmed. When I failed to appear Kate's husband rushed out to inquire of the sexton if he had seen me. He was positive that I had been there, and equally positive that I had left again in company with his brother—said he could not be mistaken—both seemed in a great hurry and had jumped into a carriage and been driven rapidly away.

Messengers were sent to my hotel, but without gaining a clew to my whereabouts; so after a mortifying wait Nellie had been taken home, and the very morning of the day I was discovered the whole family sailed for Europe.

As soon as I was able to stand, I sailed in search of the woman I had so innocently humiliated. Not knowing her whereabouts, it was two months before I found her. At last, one evening, wandering on the seashore of a quiet little English town, I espied her—and alone.

That she believed me a most blackened villian was plain, for the look she gave me when she recognized my presence was one of unutterable contempt. Now that I had found her, I was determined she should hear the truth.

"Nellie," I cried, hurrying to her, and grasping both her little hands before she had time to escape.

"Well sir?" she replied haughtily, trying in vain to free her hands.

"My darling," I pleaded, "you will at least hear a man before you condemn him?"

Her face flushed angrily.

"What can you say," she burst out hotly, "that will make your conduct less dastardly? Have you not made me the object of every one's ridicule and contemptuous pity? Offering me public insult no woman could ever forgive? Have you not made me hate everybody, myself most of all? What more do you wish, Bertram Langley—you villain!"

I winced a little at the word, as I thought of my broken head—though God knows I did not blame her, believing as she did.

"Why are you here? And why did you run away?" she demanded, with a whole world of scorn on the word "run away."

"I did not run away; I was locked up."

"Locked up! For what? Where?" cried poor Nell, starting back, a look of horror creeping up into the brown eyes.

I verily believe she thought for an instant I had added murder to my other crimes.

"Why, in the vestry," I explained a little foolishly. "Come and sit down and let me tell you. I am quite ill yet."

This was a master stroke. Nell seated herself without demur, and half sitting, half lying at her feet, related to her the chapter of my misfortunes.

Dear liitle girl! her face brightened before I was half through—indeed, I am sorry to say she laughed quite heartily; but she became sober when I told her about the window coming down and leaned over and kissed the scar on my head tenderly, and I knew that peace and confidence were restored,

Great was the family wonder to see us walk in together; but everything was all right as soon as I explained, and Mr. and Mrs. Bartley consented that Nell and I might be married next day in the quaint little church in the place.

And so we were. I led my bride in myself, and Papa and Mamma Bartley followed soberly behind, and Kate and her husband were all the crowd we had.

Killing Snakes With Dynamite.

The following is an extract from a letter which appeared in the Little Rock (Ark.) *Democrat*: "After a long search we found what is known as the 'Old Jackson Copper Mines,' situated on the rolling fork of Little river, Sevier county. We commenced cleaning out an old shaft, and when about four feet deep a large rock was removed by Mr. Thompson, and before it could be raised to the top, the head of a monster rattlesnake peered from the opening made by the removal of the rock, and before this snake was killed we found them breaking in upon us from other portions of the wall, and from their hissing and rattling and onward march upon us, retreat was our only safety. With rocks, shotgun and revolver we battled with the enemy, managing to keep them all between the shaft, but with all we could do it was impossible to destroy them, and a half pound stick of dynamite was charged and thrown in their midst, and when the smoke cleared away victory was ours, and all those that were not entirely destroyed retreated, as the tails of several were seen protruding from the wall.

"Words cannot describe the picture presented and the opinion of all was that at least fifty of these huge reptiles had been killed, but when counted only eighteen rattle and one black snake, with the remains of a half dozen more shattered and scattered by the explosion, was the result of our hard-earned victory. The snakes were the largest of this species I have ever seen—the smallest one measuring four feet seven and a half inches and the longest one inch less than seven feet. The least number of rattles was twelve and the greatest twenty-three, and the weight of the largest rattlesnake was twenty-six pounds and four ounces. The black snake was perfectly immense, but we were unable to get the exact length, as a portion of his body was torn off and thrown heavenward by the dynamite, but eight feet of this monster still remained with his strange associates.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Modesty and merit are a handsome couple.

Success is his who works hard enough for it.

Art invents, science discovers, literature records.

A failure in a good cause is better than a triumph in a bad one.

No man was born wise, but wisdom and virtue requires a tutor, though we can easily learn to be vicious without a teacher.

A great many people's lives are like the blunderbuss that had a rusted load in it. At the discharge the owner is himself kicked over.

It is only the vulgar who are always fancying themselves insulted. If a man treads on another's toes in good society, do you think it is taken as an insult?

Health, beauty, vigor, riches, and all the other things called goods, operate equally as evils to the vicious and unjust, as they do as benefits to the just.

If you want to be miserable and don't know how, carry malice against humanity in general. You'll find the load the heaviest you ever carried.

The difference between honor and honesty seems to be chiefly the motive; the merely honest man does that from duty which the man of honor does for the sake of character.

Ten persons will repent for a sin for who will confess to the person wronged. Yet such confession is in truth far more needful to the wronger than to the wronged. It is a small thing to be wronged, but a horrible thing to wrong.

He that never changes any of his opinions never corrected any of his mistakes; and he who was never wise enough to find out any mistakes in himself will not be charitable enough to excuse what he reckons mistakes in others.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

News and Notes for Women.

Boston is the home of 203 women worth $1,000,000 each.

Winter petticoats, with a leather facing, have been introduced by an English dressmaker.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says last year out of some 30,000 persons apprehended for drunkenness in London near 14,000 were women.

There is a Woman's National Hospital for the treatment of female drunkards at Hartford, Conn. The trustees are the leading physicians in ten states.

A Kentucky woman has twelve children. Six of them are boys, and six of them are girls. Six of them have black eyes, and six of them have blue eyes. Six of them are smart, and six of them are not so very smart.

A New Haven girl eats six handfuls of charcoal daily. She began this vegetable diet at a boarding-school to improve her complexion, and although the habit makes her pallid and weak, she will not give it up. The same city has also an old woman who, after 25 years' practice, now rivals a base-burner in coal consumption. Nature must have fortified her stomach with a zinc lining, for the strange diet seems not to hurt her at all.

The rage for color develops itself in many ways; for instance, at a church wedding lately, the eight bridesmaids were dressed in as many different colors. A great deal of careful arrangement was necessary to produce a harmonious grouping; the result, however, was cleverly achieved. In the matter of wedding appointments many old time-honored rules have ceased to fetter individual choice. Account was given lately of a French bride who was accompanied to the altar by twelve little girls, all under ten years of age, but dressed like little princesses. Another lady at a large aristocratic wedding was attended by two pages only, dressed in court suits of pale blue velvet, with caps and plumes to correspond.—*New York Post*

Fashion Notes.

In breakfast caps of lace and muslin the variety in shape is indefinite, but Fanchon and the Normandy have the preference.

Court trains of great length, detachable and fastening on at the shoulders, come with the richest and costliest evening robes.

Many of the large collars are of white cream or pale tinted satin Surah, shirred up around the neck and edged with a wide ruffle of lace.

Silver gauze, dotted with silver beads, makes a lovely evening turban for a lady no longer young, but who has preserved her complexion.

Small sleeve buttons are most stylish.

Feather bands are considered more elegant than fur ones as trimmings for the richest wraps and costumes.

Moorish headdresses in loosely folded turban shapes, adorned with real or imitation jewel ornaments and made of materials to suit those of the dress, are worn with elegant evening toilets.

Young girls wear gauzy and semi-diaphanous materials for evening dress, made up with skirts covered with many plaited flounces edged with lace, and corsages shirred all over, or gathered into a belt at the waist, over which is worn a wide sash, tied in the back and forming looped back draperies.

Cyclone Incidents.

The cyclone is the terror of India. A portentous calm whispers the warning, and then, as sudden as the leap of a tiger, the terrible whirlwind bursts upon sea and land. All the winds of heaven seem furious to join the rotary storm. The sun is hidden at midday, and at night the darkness may be felt. The whirling eddies raise up columns of water, which fall as cataracts. The lashed billows, swelling with rage into one huge wave, rush past the coast, and sweeping far inland, dash over forests and villages. Men, women and children seek a refuge from the angry waters on roofs and in trees. Thousands sometimes perish amid the floating wrecks of their homes. Many that the flood spares fall by the pestilence, bred from rotting carcasses and decaying vegetation. At such times, it seems as though a second Deluge threatened the earth with no bow of mercy spanning the black heavens.

One of these rotary hurricanes, whirled, some years ago, over the bay of Bengal. Catching a full-freighted Indiaman of one thousand five hundred tons, it bore her on the crest of a storm-wave for a long distance across the country. She finally brought up against rising ground, where she laid for months, a marvel to every beholder.

A Scotchman had charge of a gang of natives who were clearing the jungle on Sangor Island, a long, lone, muddy flat near the mouth of the Hooghly. For several weeks a large tiger, a man-eater, annoyed them every night. It had carried away some of their animals and two or three men. A cyclone drove the water over the island. As many natives as could swim went to the Scotchman's bungalow. At last, he noticed the dreaded tiger swimming for the house. Reaching it, the frightened animal leaped on the verandah, and trembling went through the mass of natives to the farthest corner, where it lay down, quivering with fear. The Scotchman, thinking that when the storm abated the natural ferocity of the beast would assert itself, seized his double barrelled gun. Pointing it at the tiger's heart, he fired and the brute rolled over dead.

The Razor-Back Hog.

To the traveler through Texas one of the strangest and most peculiar features of the landscape is the razor-back hog. He is of the Swiss cottage style of architecture. His physical outline is angular to a degree unknown outside of a text book on the science of geometry. His ears—or the few rags and tatters of them that the dogs have left, are curled back with a knowing vagabondish air. His tail has no curl in it—but it hangs aft, limp as a wet dish-rag hung out of a back window to dry. The highest peak of his corrugated back is six inches above the level of the root of his tail. He does not walk with the slow and stately step of the patrician Berkshire, but usually goes in a lively trot. He leaves the impression that he was late starting in the morning and is making up for lost time, or that he is in doubt about the payment of that check, and is hurrying to get it cashed before the bank closes.

The country razor-back prowls around in the woods and lives on acorns, pecannuts and roots; when he can spare time he climbs under his owner's fence and assists in harvesting the corn crop. In this respect he is neighborly to a fault, and when his duty to his owner's crop will allow, he will readily turn in and assist the neighbors, even working at night rather than see the crop spoil for want of attention.

He does not know the luxury of a sty. He never gets fat, and from the day of his birth, sometimes two years roll into eternity before he is big enough to kill.

Crossing the razor-back with blue-blooded stock makes but little improvement. The only effective way to improve him is to cross him with a railroad train. He then becomes an imported Berkshire or Poland China hog, and if he does not knock the train off the track the railroad company pays for him at about the rate of one dollar a pound, for which they are allowed the mournful privilege of shoveling the remains off the track.

The ham of a country razor-back is more juicy than the hind leg of an iron fire-dog, but not quite so fat as a pine knot.—*Siftings.*

The Criterion Sanity.

"What is sanity?" is about as stupendous an inquiry as "What is truth?" No man has ever answered the latter, and no man can ever answer the former. The fact is, there is no well established criterion of sanity.

Specialists, who have written on the subject of insanity, have attempted to define it, but as a definition of insanity involves one of sanity, they have not succeeded thus far.

Who is sane in a given community is hard to determine. A Hindoo mother may throw her children in the Ganges as an offering to her God, and no one in her community will ever dream of thinking her insane; yet, we doubt not that if a mother in this city were guilty of throwing her child into White river in order to appease her God, most of the people of this city would deem her insane. Why is the one sane and the other insane? The question of sanity or insanity must always be an individual inquiry.

Nations are never sane or insane, but individuals are. But how are we to judge of an individual's sanity at any given time? The only way it can be done is to take the individual's whole life into consideration, ante and post natal, and from all these facts determine whether or not the particular act involved in discussion is in keeping with the acts of sane men under the same circumstances. In other words, the acts of the person whose insanity is questioned must be squared by that general sense of sanity which is supposed to rest somewhere in the mind of the community. No certain criterion exists. Each case depends upon its own circumstances.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

How a Prospector Lost His Lucre.

J. W. Patrick says this glorious weather has occasioned him a loss of $50,000, and this is the way he explains it: Last fall he discovered a new mining district in the neighborhood of his Belt Park ranche. He had just time to prospect enough to ascertain that the leads are large and well defined, carrying a high grade of ore, when the snow came and caused him to cease operations. He then came to town, supposing that the foot of man would not find its way through the deep snow into his bonanza field, and until a few days ago he rested in perfect security Then he learned that the snow had disappeared and that every lead in his new and supposedly rich district had been located by the persistent prospector! And this is why Mr. Patrick charges up to the weather clerk a loss of $50,000. He says it may reach a million.—*Helena (Montana) Herald.*

Sayings of the Little Ones.

Tommy don't like fat meet. One day, the steak was very fat. "Tommy," asked the Professor, "will you have some beefsteak?" "Yes, sir; but I don't wan't any that has pork all round it."

When little Belle was two years old, she used to admire the full moon very much; but when her aunt pointed out the new moon, she exclaimed, in the most distressed tone, "Oh, 'tis broken 'tis broken!"

A little boy of seven had been in the habit of sitting with his three-year-old sister in church. Last Sabbath he refused to sit in his usual place with his sister. "For," said he, "folks *might* think we were married."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There are 3,630 streets in Paris with a length of 600 miles.

More than thirty of the mining companies in Colorado make total abstinence a condition of employment.

A jawbone four feet long, and weighing 120 pounds, alleged to have done service for a prehistoric human, has been found in a Louisiana well.

The street letter-boxes in San Antonio, Texas, have been robbed so frequently that the postmaster has ordered them taken down.

Western quotations are sometimes curious. In Montana corn is forty cents a bushel, eggs ten cents a piece, and the hired girl demands $10 a week with all the easterr privileges.

An electrician in France is having built a small boat, with which he intends to cross the English channel, using an electric motor to propel it. He will take a companion on the voyage and is said to have selected the route from Boulogne to Folkestone,

Several years ago Ericsson predicted that the Nile and the Ganges would be lined with cotton and other factories driven by solar heat. A French engineer in Algiers is already contributed to the fulfillment of this prediction by pumping water and making it boil by solar force alone.

In the Franco-German war the Germans lost over 40,000 men by disease or the casualties of battle. It is to be remembered that every one of these was a picked man, in the full vigor of life, when he ought to have been adding to the wealth of the country and raising up a family to strengthen the state. Besides the official cost of the war, the voluntary contributions amounted to $12,000,000 in money or kind.

HUMOROUS.

The most popular inn in South America is insurrection.

Mrs. Kuhn blew out the gas in her room at Burlington. When discovered, she was nearly a gone Kuhn.

Tom Thumb wears the same size of underclothing as a child 6 years old, and buys twelve suits at a time. This is the way he has of showing that there's nothing small about *him*.

A Western debating society is putting itself up to wrestle with the question: "When a woman and a mouse meet, which is the most frightened?"—*Boston Post*

A little heat that can't be beat, the window open wide; a little breeze, a little sneeze, and you're the doctor's pride. Seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents for ten visits.

Gloves will be worn as long as swallow-tailed coats are in fashion. What in the world would gilded youths in swallow-tails do with their hands if they could not keep buttoning and unbuttoning their gloves?

A man with a small salary and large family says if pride goes before a fall he would like to see pride start on a little ahead of the price of coal and provisions.—*Boston Bulletin.*

It is a well-known fact that a grindstone sometimes explodes into fragments. Marble, we fear is hardly safe for sculptors to use, as we noticed a placard in an art gallery the other day, evidently intended to warn visitors of danger, which read: "Parian Marble Busts."—*Yawcob Strauss.*

Prince Schwartzenberg of Bohemia keeps a hunting park at a cost of about $8,000 a year. The annual hunt this year resulted in bagging four hares. Price per hare, $2,000.

They are discussing a new play. "It is a fine thing—tremendous success," exclaimed one of them, a Bohemian, "I had complimentaries for the first performance." "Ah, so you know the author?" "I should think so. Why, he owes me fifty francs." "The deuce you say!" "Yes; I asked him to lend me a hundred francs the other day and he had only half the money about him."—*French Paper.*

Electric Light Dangers.

At Hatfield a laborer was struck dead in the grounds by touching the wires conveying electricity to the lamps which light up the hall. A similar case occurred about a year ago on board the Livadia, while on its way from Glasgow to the Black sea. We do not know what the arrangements were on board the Livadia, but the method in which the wires were laid into Hatfield House was such as almost to justify a verdict of manslaughter against those responsible for fixing the apparatus. It is almost incredible that any competent electricians can have sanctioned the arrangement by which Dimmock met his fate. To convey the electricity generated by an engine of sixteen-horse power along uninsulated wires fixed to a garden wall within anybody's reach is an illustration of recklessness which we sincerely hope is without any other parallel in the United Kingdom. Electric lightning, however, is but in its infancy, and, as it is possible that inexperienced persons may venture on experiments with the wires perhaps not less dangerous than those which have had fatal issue at Hatfield House, it may be well to call attention to some of the many dangers which must be carefully provided against. It ought to be laid down as a sine qua non by all who have anything to do with electric lightaing that no conducting wire shall be laid, if possible, elsewhere than under the ground, and that no wire shall be laid anywhere without being thoroughly insulated.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

THOSE of our Philadelphia readers desiring to have extra copies of our last issue containing an account of the elegant reception given Rev. and Mrs. Coppin, can find them at 424 South 11th street, at the rooms of the Progressive Workingmen's Club or from this office.

A GOOD OUTLOOK.

The *Southern Workman* begins its new year with an elaborate and most interesting article on the condition of industries in old Virginia and on the condition of our people. This article was written *undoubtedly* by the editor of that paper, General Armstrong, President of the Hampton Normal School, Hampton, Va., and we wish that every colored person, North and South, East and West, and throughout the whole United States, could read this editorial; because every sentence is so full of thought, so instructing, so descriptive and suggestive, that one cannot read it without being enlightened. Surely, many of our colored young men should read it and flee the clustered cities, to rural districts, where they would be far from the temptations of large cities and where they would have an opportunity to begin a life that would be a success. But as the editor of the *Southern Workman* says, the colored people do not support papers; they prefer to read some old political newspaper that does not profit them anything, rather than to read some good business journal. But it is now high time for our people to be taking steps forward in a literary direction, in order that they may gain some knowledge from every source.

The writer of the *Southern Workman* speaks of the opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, which is now completed, to Newport's News on Hampton's Roads, and also of the four large piers soon to be constructed and a great grain elevator with a capacity for twelve hundred thousand bushels. And it is expected that great quantities of cotton, tobacco and grain will come to this point from the South and West to be shipped to Europe. He describes the desolation of the St. James and its reclamation by Mr. C. P. Huntington. He tells us of the thrift springing up around this point and the increasing busy life of Norfolk. He shows that in this stirring business community the Negro is holding his own. He is thrifty, has a thirst for learning, is hoarding wealth and keeping pace with the times in his community. "The defeated South is poor and prostrate, but is finding the strength that lies in weakness." "The plain women from the North have done the greatest work among the Negroes." Readjusting has broken down the color line in the Old Dominion, and we say Amen!

WE ARE opposed to the proposed commission to ascertain the intellectual status of the colored people of the South. The inquiry is too limited, the time in which they must report is too short for three men to have the work efficiently done, with the amount ($15,000) appropriated. Besides, the government should not take the unclaimed bounty for that purpose.

THE NEW SOUTH.

It seems that the work of political disintegration has begun in earnest at the South, and, if we are to judge of its ultimate results by the character of the forces and processes which are *now* at work, we may hope for a bright future for the colored people. The peculiar turn which has marked the politics of Virginia is indicative of a complete "giving way" to an irresistable sentiment against Bourbonism and the institution of a system which will secure to all equality of political rights. This revolutionary system, this outgrowth of a new civilization, is paving the way toward a most satisfactory solution of the *whole* question involving the future of the colored people. Politically it gives them independence, an incentive to the proper exercise of citizenship and a keen appreciation of the necessity of understanding the character and philosophy of an organization of which they form a recognized and important part. It may be said without fear of refutation that there has been no system of politics so completely adapted to the condition of the South as that instituted by Mahone. The efficacy of the movement does not consist in its financial theories nor in its *fixed* principles; but in its policy of general improvement. It is strictly a reform movement. It takes the broad republican stand against the contracted notions which have been the cause of the prostrate condition of the South. It recogdizes every man as an equal political factor in the great constituency of the State. It insists upon the enlightenment of the whole people as a means necessary to the proper organization of society, and is calculated to foster every interest looking to the general welfare. Aside from its direct political results, the South has been benefitted in the matter of material prosperity.

The new policy has induced the wealth and enterprise of the North to apply their forces in the interest of business prosperity. Millions have already been expended in the various business activities. The great mineral resources of the States have, for the first time, become the chief source of investment; railroads are in process of construction for the purpose of bringing in closer relation with other the different positions of the States, with their various products. Corporations and partnerships are being formed, in every part of the South, in which the independent political system is felt, designed to stimulate trade and give health and vigor to the business activities of the people.

Now, the question which naturally presents itself to our minds is, what share will the colored people have in the general movement? As to the strictly political feature, we have already seen that, in Virginia, the colored people have, by their wisdom, secured a very respectable representation in the Legislature that they have already determined to give character to the movement by making it one of facts and not of theories. They are wide awake in all points touching their suffrage, and they evince, by an unwonted eagerness, a desire to secure every benefit which can be made the subject of legislative enactment. To this extent we can say that the colored people of Virginia have done their duty. There are many things still to be done in the shape of legislation, but of course the opportunity has not yet arisen.

Just to what extent the colored people will advance materially, is a matter which commends itself to our earnest solicitude. As a class, laboring under the pressure of poverty, we can not fail to appreciate the advantages to be gained by much greater material advancement. And when we consider that the basis of the wealth of all nations rests in the land and that our spheres of labor have been confined almost exclusively thereto; that under most adverse conditions we have been able to accumulate considerable property, the prospects of the future are by no means discouraging. In addition to the agricultural interests in which the colored people hold the monopoly, at least so far as labor goes, there are new fields of activity being opened to them. The construction of railroads offers a double inducement. It affords an opportunity to obtain employment and at the same time to invest the proceeds of such employment in railroad lands which are sold in small farms at very reasonable rates. The various mining activities which are being opened, also offer splendid inducements. In these employments the colored people are now prepared to enter. As the spirit of enterprise develops, all the employments common to a thorough business prosperity, will be opened to us, and we should be prepared to profit by the inducement. The part that the colored people will take in the establishment of the new South is to be indicated in two ways: one by political sagacity and the other by the spirit with which they will enter into business and become a property-holding class. If we do not mistake indication, the colored people will continue, with constantly increasing zeal, to accumulate real property and look upon every phase of the new civilization *with special reference to the effect it will have upon their material prosperity.* We shall strive in future to devote much of our space to suggestions touching the educational and material prosperity of the colored people and to note in what particular regard the new movement is specially conducive to the interests of our people.

The Leader will make a great mistake if it rushes to conclusions in the matter of the refusal to ordain Mr. H. C Bishop, of Baltimore, on the *ipse dixit* of the New York *Herald* that it was because of color prejudice. A convocation and bishop that so heartily welcome and support a man so black as Dr. Crummell, that support Rev. St. James and that advance Rev. A. A. Roberts, would not reject so fair a gentleman as Mr. Bishop for either race or color. The fact is because of the *extreme* ritualistic views of the church of which Mr. Bishop is a member. If Bro. Bagby, the senior editor of *The Leader*, has no objections, we will accompany him to Baltimore any time he prefers and he can see for himself.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE of Washington states that Madame Smallwood has been tendered the position of leading soprano in a prominent Catholic church in this city. As there is no church in this city attended exclusively by colored people, and in view of the fact that colored vocalists are not given such positions in white churches hereabouts, we think our contemporary is mistaken.—*Progressive American.*

The American is wrong; we are right. Mrs. Smallwood has been tendered the position of leading soprano in a prominent Catholic church in New York. Not in a church "attended exclusively by colored people," but in a white one, and the letter tendering the position stated she need not feel any embarrassment on account of her color. Sometimes you must go away from home to learn the news.

MR. JOS. T. WILSON, of Norfolk, has just compiled a pamphlet entitled "Emancipation, its Course and Progress from 1102 to 1875, with a cursory review of President Lincoln's Proclamation and the 13th Amendment. It gives the dates of emancipation in the several Northern States, states the course of legislation on emancipation by Congress and the concurrent action of the several State legislatures, as well as the proclamation of Secretary Seward declaring the amendment a part of the constitution. It should meet with a wide sale.

IN ACCORDANCE with a Senate resolution passed last May some of the departments have reported as follows: Interior Department, 1,691 employes, of whom 113 are colored; Navy Department, 245 employes; Attorney General's Office 47, of whom 6 are colored.

IF AMERICAN prejudice were to occasionally meet with such a setback as Clara Louise Kellogg gave it the other day, there would be no being who calls himself a man that would dare to discriminate on public carriers or in places of public accommodation, on the account of color.

O. M. STEWARD, managing editor of the *Virginia Star*, has been appointed Inspector of Customs at Richmond, Va. Here's our hand, Bro. Steward. You deserve what you have received and more too.

PERSONAL.

Five colored students are attending the Normal School in Terre Haute, Indiana—three males and two females. Three colored pupils are attending the High School of that city. In the Indianapolis High School there are eighteen colored pupils.—Weekly Review."

Thomas T. Henry, a native of Richmond, Va., has been admitted to practice in all the courts of Philadelphia. Mr. Henry is the only colored law student who has successfully passed the preliminary and final examinations required by the Board of Examiners of this city. He was formerly a student under J. D. Lewis, Esq.—"Recorder."

English Grammar.

MR. EDITOR:—On December 24, 1881, several sentences were published—some for correction, others for analysis; the answers to the same to appear in the next issue. My paper of the 24th did not reach me till the 31st. Then you can explicitly see that I could not try to answer them before this. My work is the following:

"Upwards of one hundred was killed."—When the agent is plural in manner and represents a single thing, the predicate must be singular. "A large storm was," or "there was a large storm." "A large crowd witnessed the organization of the 47th Congress."—*Quite* is an adverb, and is generally used in the sense of *all*. Adjectives qualify nouns, not adverbs. "Miss J. B. Smith is staying at the Continental."—"Stopping," not to move. Staying—to dwell. "Either seven or eight greenbackers voted for Speaker of the House."—Corresponding conjunctions should be used. *Some* is an adjective, and denotes an uncertain quantity. "Omit the article," &c. "We now have every confidence in President Arthur's administration, though we were in doubt." - Subject was omitted. "Mahone started for Richmond, Va., this morning."—"Left," "opposite to right." "I hoped to see you."—Wrong tense of the infinitive. "It was he to whom I belonged."—The same case follows the verb *to be* as that which goes before it. "I am obliged by you, that is, through your kindness; *to*, conveys a different sense. "Franklin was the pillar that upheld the state."—The relative *that* is preferable to *who* and *which*, when speaking of persons and things. "Be industrious; you cannot succeed without it."—Wrong arrangement. *As* seems to have the force of a conjunction in the following: As he plays, do not pay him. Equivalent to—do not pay him, because he plays. "He came two weeks ago;" in time past to the present. "Since," from this time to the past.

ANALYSIS.

These evils were caused by Cataline; the punishment of whom would have prevented the Republic from being exposed to dangers so great. This is a sentence—compound, declarative. It is composed of two simple sentences. "These evils," is the logical sub. of the (1) proposition; "were caused by Cataline" is logical pred.; "evils" is grammatical subject, limited by *these*, elem. adj. of first class. "Were caused" is the gram. pred., modified by Cataline, an adv. el. of the 2d class, and Cataline is an obj. el. of the first class. Of the second sentence, "the punishment of whom" is the log. sub.; "would have prevented the Republic from being exposed to dangers so great," is the log. sub. *Punishment* is the gram. sub., modified by *the*, simple adj. el. of the 2d class; "would have prevented" is the gram. pred., modified by "the Republic from being exposed to dangers so great," a compl. obj. el. of the 3d class; *Republic* is an obj. el., modifying the pred., and it is modified by *the*, simple adj. el. of the first class; "from being exposed to dangers so great" is an adv. el. of the 2d class, modifying the pred. *Being exposed* is a participle. As an adj it qualifies Republic; as a verb, has *dangers* for its obj. Dangers is modified by *great*, an adj. el. of the 1st class. *great*, modified by *so*, an adv. el. of first class. *Whom*, an obj. el., modifies the pred. of the connective.

I have more money than I know what to do with.

This is a complex, declarative sentence. "I have money" is the principal clause; "than I know that which to do with" is the sub. clause. *I*, is the log. sub., "have more than I know that which to do with" is the log. pred. *I*, is the gram. sub., not modified. *Have*, is the gram. pred., modified by *more money*, an obj. el. of the 1st class. *Money* is modified by "than I know that which to do with," an obj. el., of which *I* is the log. pred. *I*, is the gram. sub., not modified. The pred. *know* is modified by "that which to do with, an obj. el. of the 3d class. "Which to do with" is an adj. el. of the 3d class, modifying *that*, the obj. el. *Which* is the subj. of the inf., not modified. *To do* is the pred., modified by *with*, an adv. el.

"You do do how."—This is a sentence—declarative, simple. *You*, is the log. and gram. subjects, unmodified. *Do do how* is the log. pred. *Do do* is the gram. pred., modified by *how*, an adverb of degree.

PIEDMONT.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the United Association No. 1 held at their hall Thursday evening January 5th, 1882, in memory of the late Ambrose Queen, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in the wise dispensation of His providence to take from our midst by death, our esteemed Secretary, Ambrose Queen, and

WHEREAS, In his death we recognize the loss of an earnest, conscientious co-worker, who in every respect was worthy of our love and confidence, therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who in his Divine wisdom has called from labor to his reward, our late co-worker, associate and friend.

Resolved, That in the death of Ambrose Queen the Association lost an honorable and useful member, justice a stern advocate and the community an upright citizen.

Resolved, That we tender to his mother, sisters and brothers our profound sympathy in their bereavement and commend them to Him who doeth all things well

Resolved That these resolutions be published in THE ADVOCATE and *Item* and also an engrossed copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

WM. C. JOHNSON,
ISAIAH HATTON,
Committee.

EULOGISTIC REMARKS BY WM. C. JOHNSON.

Mr. President, as I was appointed Chairman of the committee to draft resolutions of condolence on the death of our late Secretary, Ambrose Queen, before I report the resolutions permit me to make a few remarks:

Gentlemen: In view of the fact that there has been no special time appointed to memorize the life and character of A. Queen, who in the course of nature has gone, as we shall also go, to return no more. We shall also be buried; but shall our good deeds be buried with our bones and our bad deeds live upon every envious tongue? God forbid. I know you will grant a few minutes while I may recall to your memory and to the memory of every man, woman and child who knew him, to the fact that he was altogether worthy of our highest respect while he lived and also of our memory now. A long time he was surrounded by difficulties, misfortunes and afflictions, still he was ever just and true and faithful to his conscience. There was no deceit in his heart nor any stain upon his reputation, and no foul suspicion can justly rest upon a single act of his. I say what I know when I tell you and when I tell this whole community that Ambrose Queen was conscientious and just to all men; he was high minded and true to himself, therefore he could not be false to others. If he had some of the failings of human nature, nevertheless he was generous, kind and noble. He loved home and friends, and if the temper of the man is ever an index of his moral culture, he deserved our emulation in that direction, because he was always known to subject his physical powers to his reason and wisdom. 'Tis true he was not a classic still he was liberally educated, both morally and intellectually. This was often shown in his social converse and in his business transactions, as well as in his bold, brave and lucid manner with which he mingled in our debates in this organization. When our debates were warm and enthusiastic and our subjects intricate, he was cool, deliberate and wise, and always so gentlemanly in throwing light upon darkness that he never wounded any one's feelings. Although he possessed a vast amount of knowledge. Although he was at home on all subjects and the majority of men could learn from his logical arguments, still he manifested no vanity on that account, nor any other. He was always the same plain, unassuming Ambrose Queen. No skill, talents nor eloquence of mine can ever paint, estimate or describe the value of such a man. He certainly was good natured. I knew him all his life, but I never saw him in a passion. This showed that moral courage and manly firmness which we love to see in every man. Now,

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet,
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow"
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

In all his dealings he was honest and upright; he never took part in any transaction which was unfair nor soiled his hands with ill-gotten gains. Mr. President, I may justly add that such a man as Ambrose Queen should be held in respectful remembrance until the sun, moon and stars shall cease to shine upon this forgetful and selfish world. He always did his duty simply because it was his duty—not from fear or the hope of reward. He always defended the right and condemned the wrong, and thus he kept an easy conscience. He was one of the few men who always rendered unto Cæsar the things which were Caesar's, and thus he proved himself to be one of God's noble men.

The great Book of books tells us that there is a time for everything, and I think that the time has come when our people should learn to speak of every man as he deserves no matter of what species of nationality he may be.

And what I have said about Ambrose Queen is that which truth and justice dictate and only that which is no less your right, than mine, to say at least the same. Alas! he has finished his temporal work, and perhaps be benefited scores who are too poor to do him reverence now. However, be that as it may, we will hope that he has gone, with our love, to receive the reward which is reserved for the pure in heart in the kingdom of immortal glory.

"O, death, what art thou?
A law-giver that never change;
Fixed is thy strong seal, whereby
The deeds of life become established.

"O, death, what art thou?
A stern and silent usher
Leading to judgment for eternity,
After the trial scene of time."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at all times and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. Address Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for circular.

Extra Premiums.

To the YOUNG LADY who sends us ten subscribers, each for one year and the money fifteen dollars, whether the names and the amounts be sent all at once or not, (before the first of January 1882,) we will send the ADVOCATE one year free, also *Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Mayazine* for one year.

It makes no difference how many ladies compete, *all can win* by sending us the required number of names and amounts, by the time specified. Specimen copies *free.*

To Whom It May Concern.

Parties residing here, desiring to see the undersigned on any business will please call at his office 609 Louisiana ave. between 4 and 5 p. m., or at his residence, 1511 P treet, n. w., in the evening and *not*, unless specially authorized to do so, call where he is employed by the General Goverment.

J. W. Cromwell.

The ladies who sometime since were unable to go out, having taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are quite recovered, and have gone on their way rejoicing.

LECTURE

Mrs. Fanny Jackson-Coppin,

of Philadelphia, will lecture in the

15th. St. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Friday Eve. Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock.

Subject, "LABOR and VICTORY."

PROF. J. E. POND,

of Boston, Mass., will play several excellent organ solos

There will also be Vocal Music by prominent singers.

After the Lecture a Reception will be held in the Lecture Room of the Church, in order that MRS. COPPIN'S many friends may be able to meet her.

Admission, 25 Cents.

SPECIAL OFFER!

BOOKS GRATIS!!

TO

SUBSCRIBERS ONLY!!!

All who subscribe and pay for this paper before Feb. 28, '82, will receive free of cost or postage, all of the following books:

Joan of Arc, by A. H. Lamartine; a bright book. Also, Mister Horn and his friends; or, Givers and Giving, by Mark Guy Pearse; a very readable and suggestive work. Also, Town Geology, by Charles Kingsley; an entertaining book. Also, Self-Culture, by Blackie. A book for self improvement, and very popular.

All subscribers who renew their subscriptions before Feb. 1, '82, will receive the above books.

☞ All delinquent subscribers who will pay up all arrearages and renew for one year before Jan. 1, '82, will receive the above books.

REMEMBER:—These are good, standard books. They are printed on good, clear white paper—good type and bound in fine postal card manila.

REMEMBER:—These books bound in cloth formerly sold at retail for $5.00. We can truly say you get a library of books, well worth FIVE DOLLARS, for the mere promptness in subscribing for this paper, which is worth more than the subscription price.

$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Dr. Pierce's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are a sugar pill, and never fail to give satisfaction. Are Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 200 Pills, only 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "Sole Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail on receipt of a 2 cent stamp.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882.

AGENTS.

Cochran, Ga. . . . Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. B. Anderson.
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

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Advertisements see rates.

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A. H. Brooks, 1905 K street northwest, Washington, D. C.
D. D. Dickson, 84½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL.

Articles for the LOCAL COLUMNS must reach this office by Thursday morning. All other communications not later than Wednesday morning

Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

☞Our collector, Mr. C. A. Lemar, will be on hand next week. Keep the money on hand for him.

—D. W. Lewis has located in this city to practice his profession.

—All Asbury goes to Rev. John H. Brooke' to-morrow afternoon.

—Edward A. Randolph, esq., of the Richmond, Virginia bar, is still in the city

—Hon. J. W. Pope, of Boston, Mass., is in the city and the guest of Rev. William H. Scott.

—Rev. F. J. Grimke will preach at the Berean Church, Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

—In spite of the rain there was a very fair audiences at the Bethel Literary, Tuesday night.

—Misses Essie and Mary Yates, have returned after their visit to Charlottesville, Va., where they spent the holidays.

■—The yearly report of the stewards and trustees of Asbury M. E. Church, read there last Sunday was a very flattering exhibit.

—We would be pleased to know the address of Miss Lavinia Johnson or of Luther Thomas. Any information will be thankfully received.

—The many friends of S. J Hollensworth, now at Pine Bluff, Ark., living in this city will be glad to hear that he has more business than he can well attend to.

—We are unable to present the letters of Mr. Freeman and the paper of Rev Waring this week. Our readers will bear with us.

—Rev. S. P. Smith will preach a memorial sermon, Sunday evening the 15th, at the Lincoln Mission. It was one year on the 10th of this month since the organization of the Lincoln Memorial Church.

—Prof. Greener delivered an interesting and highly instructive lecture last Friday evening week, at Miner School, on Modern Literature. The audience was very small. Last night Prof. Howland lectured on Optics.

—A bridal party from Richmond, Va., arrived at Mrs. Brown's Thursday night. The groom is Mr Clay Thomas and the bride, Miss Alice V. Long, daughter of Alex. O. Long the successful butcher, of that city.

—There will be a lively time, doubtless in the near future, over the discussion of the following topic. *Resolved*, That separate schools in the District of Columbia are a present necessity. Several persons threaten "to literally chaw up" the proprietor of THE ADVOCATE if he repeats the onslaught of Tuesday night. "Barkis is willin."

—Would it not be a good thing to tender a testimonial benefit to Miss Lou Smith? She has written a very creditable drama, which can not be put on the boards except at considerable expense, which the public should share with her, because if she succeeds they will claim a part of the credit. This what the ADVOCATE thinks and that without consulting the lady.

—Many were deterred on the 21st ult. owing to the inclemency of the weather, of being at the 19th St. Baptist Church to witness the marriage of Miss Fannie M. Jackson. Those who had the moral courage to brave the weather were well repaid by the fine appearance of the bride, her gorgeous costume etc.; but were annoyed by answering such endless questions as how did she look, was she pale, did her voice tremble, wonder if she intends to stop teaching and lecturing?—and many more of the same purport. A very happy expedient has been resorted to, by which the curiosity of Mrs. Grundy can be satisfied for Mrs. Jackson—Coppin lectures next Friday night at the 15th Street Presbyterian, on Love—no, Labor and Victory. See advertisement.

—The annual meeting of the 15th St. Presbyterian Church was held on Wednesday evening last, William E. Matthews, in the chair. The report from the board was a most gratifying exhibit of the spirit and courage of this congregation. The church is now absolutely free from debt. Over three thousand dollars was raised last year, without outside aid and unity and peace prevail. Dr. John R. Francis and Dr. F. J. Shadd were elected trustees, to fill the vacancies occurred by the death of Mr. J. E. Jones and the expiration of the term of Prof. R. T. Greener. After the business meeting was over a church meeting was held, presided over by the pastor, Rev. F. J. Grimke, when Mr. J. H. Merriwether was elected to the eldership made vacant by the death of the late Edward Crusoe.

—The Literary last Tuesday night was only fairly attended, for the weather was very inclement, but those present did not regret it. Miss Gussie Black presided at the piano at the opening song, 'Sing them over again to me," Master Champ recited "The Twins" and Miss Kennedy gave a piano solo. Then came a reading of the paper "Separate schools in the District of Columbia" by Mr. Calvin D. Johnson. Mr Johnson took radical ground in favor of Mixed Schools, which he contended would tend to the breaking down of prejudice and the opening of new avenues of employment to our young men and ladies. He had a very high regard for colored teachers personally and for their professional skill, but proscriptive schools, he thought, an obstacle in the progress of the race. He did not believe it necessary that colored teachers should, all of them, suffer were the schools to be mixed; if they did a temporary drawback to a few was better than that the many should suffer. Separate schools he believed on a par with separate street cars, separate pens and galleries in theatres—all were repugnant to the spirit of the age. Mr. Johnson's paper was cleverly written, bristled with good points and was warmly received. Mr. Rhoden Mitchell then took the floor and by the time he was through showed that he did not quite agree that mixed schools were desirable in this District. Mr J. W. Cromwell thought that in discussing this question we were apt to let our feelings go ahead of our calmer judgment. No one would contend that compulsory separate schools were in accord with the amended constitution, but as a matter of policy and adjustment separate schools in the District of Columbia, where, according to an act of Congress, the colored schools were apportioned the amount of the school fund which the number of colored children of school age bore to the whole number of educable children was quite another thing. In the Northern States where mixed schools had been established separate schools giving equal facilities to both races could only be maintained at a higher *per capita* for the colored than for the white schools. This the tax-paying whites would not submit to, and the colored people justly rebelled against schools so manifestly inferior; but mixed schools as a rule did not carry with them mixed teachers. In those places where there were colored teachers in these schools the number so employed was out of all proportion to the colored population. He gave the case of Miss Silone who graduated with honor in Rhode Island and yet had to go to Maryland and Missouri to get the employment to which as a normal graduate she was entitled in her own State. More had been heard from the pupils from separate schools than from those in mixed schools. He would place the scholarship and public spirit of Cincinnati with Cleveland, New York and Philadelphia with that of Boston. Mr. George W. Cook of Howard University followed Mr. Cromwell, and endorsed the position of Mr Johnson and not that of Mr. Cromwell. He believed the sentiment of the country was for mixed schools and the seed now sown would bear rich fruitage. Mrs. Cary replied, defending the colored teachers in her tart, breezy style. Mr. George T. Downing was the next speaker. He said here was a colored teacher in Rhode Island, who still held her position as a teacher. Had the proper step been taken in Miss Silone's case he believed she also could have been employed as a teacher in Rhode Island. In this District the fact is that there were 5000 colored children alone for whom there were no school accommodations. was sufficient to show that it would be sometime, at least, before the services of these colored teachers could be dispensed with. After Mr. Downing closed as it was was near the hour of adjournment the discussion of the question was closed, but there was much fencing indulged in between Messrs. Johnson, Downing, Cook on the one side and Mr. Cromwell and Mrs. Cary on the other. Some sharp thrusts and keen replies being given on both sides. At the suggestion of Mr. W. C. Chase, the discussion will in all probability be taken up at a subsequent time. The President, during the taking up of the collection, made a few remarks pertinent to the question. Next Tuesday, Miss Murray reads of the Eminent Musicians of the Negro Race and the Misses Patterson open a discussion on the Trade and the Professions—which offer the greater inducements to our youth. Let there be a crowded house rain or shine.

Civil Rights vs. Public Customs.

It has been telegraphed, some time this week, all over the country a sensation which would not be one in the civilized countries of Europe.

The fact is, that the train which was bringing Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and her concert troupe to Memphis, stopped at Miland, Tenn., for dinner. The party entered the hotel to take advantage of the twenty minutes allowed for refreshments. First went Mr. Pond, the business manager, who was followed by Miss and Miss Kellogg had seated themselves at the table and the maid was about to follow suit, when Mr. Miller, the proprietor, stepped forward and informed the lady of color that separate tables were reserved for servants. Miss Kellogg at once became very indignant and demanded that her maid should be permitted to eat with her. She claimed that her maid had traveled with her all over the country, and this was the first instance where any objection had been raised on account of her color. If the maid was not permitted to sit at the same table, Mr. Miller was informed, the whole party would leave the dining room. This argument was a clincher, and the meal was served without further objection on the part of the proprietor.

This was a marked contrast between the action of that queen of singers, Miss Kellogg and the conduct of Miss Sarah Bernhart, while in New Orleans, who allowed herself to be bulldozed in such a way as to fail to appear in "L'Estrangers," because in that master-piece of Alexander Dumas, there was something obnoxious to the traditional prejudice of a Southern audience.—*Louisiana Republican.*

OUR SOCIETIES.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "SOCIETY COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of different fraternities.—Ed.

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THE NEWS.

A stranger entered the jail in Albany, N. Y., and gave the keeper some tobacco to take to a prisoner. He went up stairs to do the errand, and when he returned he found the stranger gone, together with William Burke, alias "Billy the Kid," the notorious bank robber, lately brought to Albany from Cleveland. Sheriff Houck has offered $1,000 reward for Burke's recapture.

Hon. Edwin W. Stoughton, ex-minister to Russia, who has been confined to his house, in New York, for several weeks by illness died at that city.

The captain of a stranded whaler in Siberian seas who was rescued last August by an American schooner, stated that he had seen a boat containing corpses, and also silver spoons and other articles marked "Jeannette." The boat, he stated, had been cast on Herald Island. The United States steamer Rodgers set out for the latter point at once.

The proprietors of the Baltimore Dime Museum offer $1,800 for Guiteau's body.

Two children, residing at Springfield, Mo., aged seven and five years, respectively, recently quarreled, when the younger obtained a revolver and deliberately shot the elder dead.

The churches were all closed at Port Jervis, N. Y., by order of the Board of Health. About thirty cases of smallpox have been reported, six of which proved fatal. A rigid quarantine is maintained against the infected districts.

Members of the House Committee on Commerce anticipate a lively season's work. Already estimates for river and harbor appropriations exceeding $31,000,000 have been laid before them.

MR. M'COID'S JOINT RESOLUTION.—Representative M'Coid, of Iowa, will introduce in the House the following joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to the election of President and Vice-President and their successors for the unexpired term, in case of their death, removal, or other constitutional disability: "The electors appointed by virtue of article 12 of the Constitution by the states shall hold their trusts and constitute the college of electors of their respective states, with power to fill vacancies for and during the presidential term of four years. And in case of the death, removal, or other constitutional disability of the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State shall perform the ministerial duties of the office of president *ad interim*, as acting president. And he shall immediately issue a proclamation convening the electoral colleges in like manner, as in the year of presidential elections they would by law convene, and thereupon the same constitutional procedure shall take place by election to fill such vacancies for the unexpired term, as in case of the expiration of the full term of office of the President and Vice-President.

The smallpox is increasing in New York and Jersey City.

The walls of a burnt-out building, at Syracuse, N. Y., fell in, burying some twenty to thirty people. Several dead bodies have been removed, and many others, in a terribly mangled condition, were taken out. Both men and women were sufferers.

Governor Charles Foster was inaugurated for a second term in the rotunda of the State Capitol, Ohio, in the presence of a large concourse of people. He delivered a very brief inaugural address, and the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Okey.

Havemyer & Co.'s sugar refinery, at Williamsburg, N. Y., supposed to be the largest in the world, was burnt out, throwing 3,000 hands out, and causing a loss of $2,000,000. Insurance, $750,000.

Major General Hancock has been installed commander of the military order of the Loyal Legion. The ceremony took place at the Colonade hotel, Philadelphia, in the presence of a large number of members from different parts of the country.

The Illinois state board of health is kept unusually busy at present wrestling with the smallpox epidemic prevailing in Illinois. Cases have been reported to the board within six weeks from sixty-one points in the state, about forty of which are still infected, although the disease is fairly under control at most of these places. The disease appears at present to be spreading through the counties along the Mississippi river, from Dubuque down.

The Ohio Senate adopted a resolution to place a statue of General Garfield in the old Hall of Representatives at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Frelinghuisen, Secretary of State, received the following dispatch in reference to then Jeanette: "Danenhower and five of the crew, in a whaleboat, arrived at Yakoutsk, December 17, and are comfortably lodged and all their wants supplied. Melville and six men were expected soon. De Long and the crew of the first cutter have not been found. November 16, the last date, Boulonenga reported the Jeannette caught in pack October 1, 1879; drifted with winds and currents till June last, and was then abandoned.

A fire causing a damage of $100,000 broke out in the five-story brick building No. 379 West Twelfth street, and extending through to Jane street. Loss partially covered by insurance.

David Selsor died at South Charleston, Ohio, aged seventy-six. He was a noted stock raiser, and the largest land holder in Central Ohio. He owned 25,000 acres in Madison and Clark counties, Ohio.

Southern News.

General Robert Toombs, of Georgia, so well known to the public at large, and not personally friendly to Ex-President Jefferson Davis, of the Confederacy, said recently, in alluding to the scandalous charges smuggled on the public by a few malevolent enemies "I will stake my life on the honesty of Mr. Davis, and if I am mistaken I will give him a receipt in full for Georgia's part of the fund, and pay every man in the State at par who claims a dime."

Wallace & Cranston, cotton factors and guano dealers, of Augusta, Ga., have made an assignment to J. C. C. Black. Their liabilities are $100,000; assets in notes and accounts, $150,000. The failure was caused by inability to collect guano debts.

J. P. Weathersbee, merchant of Augusta, Ga., has been arrested under an action of bail trovor brought by H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York. The amount claimed is $10,000. Among the assets of Wallace & Cranston are $32,000 worth of real estate.

A fire at Columbus, Ga., destroyed the planing mills and a large amount of lumber. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insurance, $18,000.

The board of directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on its capital stock.

Rev. H. Pinkney Northrop, of Charleston S. C., has been consecrated Bishop of North Carolina.

The steamer Grand Tower, filled and sank to her boiler-deck in two minutes at the foot of Goat Island, in the Mississippi river. Three deck passengers are supposed to be drowned. The remainder of the passengers and the crew were saved. The boat, worth $50,000, is supposed to be a total loss. The Grand Tower ran between New Orleans and St Louis.

Thomas M. Green, of Maysville, Ky., who published a Union paper during the war, publishes a long letter in the Cincinnati Commercial, in which he severely censures the course of General Burbridge in that state during the war, and cites the latter's orders and letters in corroboration of his statements.

Captain James B. Eads was interviewed relative to the Mississippi jetties and inter-oceanic ship railway project. He said the work performed on the jetties had resulted satisfactorily, and that there was now more than sufficient water in the channel to accommodate the largest vessels visiting the port o New Orleans.

Thomas G. Boyd, mayor of Sweetwater, Tenn., was shot and killed by his nephew, Joseph L. Boyd, during a quarrel about a check. His nephew shot him through the heart and gave himself up to the authorities.

The opera house, at Owensburg, Ky., has been burned. Loss, $18,000; insured for $10,000. Damage was done to other buildings to the extent of $19,000.

Levy Warren, colored, driver of the mail wagon between the depots and postoffice at Augusta, Ga., has been arrested for stealing letters.

The building of the International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., was sold at private sale by the executive committee to F. P. Rice and R. H. Richards, of Atlanta, for $25,000 cash. The purchasers will organize a joint stock company at once to fill the building with machinery for the manufacture of cotton.

General Robert Lowry was installed as governor of Mississippi, at Jackson. The inauguration ceremonies were very imposing. The inaugural address breathes a patriotic, liberal and progressive spirit, subjects of education, manufactures, immigration and internal improvements being specially commended. The governor declared that the cardinal principle of his administration will be to protect the rights and foster the interest of all, and to promote the common welfare.

The Capitol Board of Texas has awarded the contract for building the new capitol at Austin to Schnell & Asserates, of Rock Island, Ill. The contractors agree to commence work February 1, and complete the building in five years.

A special despatch from Waxahachie, Tex., says that Colonel N. Thomas, formerly of Fayette county, is dead. He was a member of the Texan Congress during the days of the Texan republic.

A delegation from Louisiana asked the President to make ex-Governor Pinchback collector of New Orleans.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of representative citizens was held at Macon, Ga., to discuss plans for a grand national art exhibition. The exhibition will probably be held in October next, and the projectors expect to make it superior to anything of the kind ever before attempted in America.

Foreign News.

It was reported at Cracow that Warsaw was in flames.

Minister Morton's dinner in Paris, to M. Gambetta and his colleagues was a grand success, a large number of distinguished French officials being present.

The Archbishop of Rouen has advised the Italians to remove their capital and give up Rome to the Pope.

A decree has been issued by the government of St. Domingo ordering the liberation of the Spanish prisoners who took part in the expedition of Gonzalez from Porto Rico. The government will gratuitously send the prisoners to St. Thomas.

The London Daily News criticizes Secretary Blaine's circular to the South American republics proposing a conference at Washington, and intimates that England willl never acknowledge the suzerainty of the United States of the entire western hemisphere.

There was no confirmation at Vienna of the report that Warsaw was on fire.

The result of the late elections in Greece is not yet known.

A number of Russian Nihilists were arrested on the 1st instant. The revolutionists are again becoming very active.

The repert of the late massacre by the King of Ashantee of two hundred young girls is confirmed.

England and France have united in a note to their consuls general at Cairo, saying that the authority of the Khedive must be maintained.

The late decree of the Emperor William creates a profound sensation in Germany.

The Emperor of Germany has issued a rescript, in which he claims the obedience of his subjects in spite of the constitution, and relieves his ministers of personal responsibility.

The English ministry is much exercised over the gravity of the situation in Ireland.

A large number of arrests have been made in Warsaw on account of the recent riots.

A fight between Austrians and Herzegovinians is reported, in which the latter were the sufferers.

Bismarck proposes a European congress to settle the status of the Pope.

The mayor of Dublin is anxious for an international exhibition in that city.

Liberalism is gaining ground in Spain.

Efforts are being made to secure Parnell's release before the meeting of Parliament, and it is believed the British government is considering the matter. Quite a large number of arrests have been made by the authorities at Millstreet, Ireland. Lord Dunraven will appoint arbitrators to arrange the rental o. land to his tenants.

Prince Bismarck was severely criticized in the Reichstag.

The story about corpses in a boat being seen on Herald Island, and also silver spoons marked "Jeannette," is believed to be untrue.

The Emperor William will proclaim the Crown Prince Frederick William regent on the occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday, March 22d next.

A new steel sailing vessel called "Garfield" was launched at Belfast.

There is another crisis in Egypt.

There is something soft and tender in the fall of a single snow flake, but it always reminds us to look after our bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, our old stand-by in the days of Coughs and Colds, for we have always found it reliable.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

On the first day of January, 1801, the initial day of the nineteenth century, Ireland passed into incorporating union with Great Britain.

When cannon were first used they were made on the same principle by which barrels are constructed, a number of iron bars being fitted as closely as possible to each other, arranged around a cylinder of wood, and then bound together by strong iron hoops.

Carrier-pigeons are used extensively by country physicians, both here and abroad. After visiting a patient, one doctor in New York dispatches his pigeon home to the dispensary with a prescription, and frequently leaves birds at places from which he wishes reports of progress to be sent him at certain crises.

Among the Chinese no relics are more valuable than the boots that have been worn by a magistrate. If he resigns and leaves the city, a crowd accompanies him from his residence to the gates, where his boots are drawn off with great ceremony, to be preserved in the hall of justice.

One of Queen Victoria's house servants, not long ago, lost a number of keys, among which were those that gave access to apartments containing pictures and china of untold value. Thereupon trusted watchmen were set to guard the rooms until some thirty new locks had been put in the places of those which could be opened with the lost keys.

The Manna in the Wilderness.

Botanists and travelers have been rather unsuccessful in attempts to ascertain the origin of different kinds of manna known in commerce. In the valley of Gohr, to the south of the Dead sea, sixteen hours onward which leads into a long valley. Buckhardt found what he called manna, dropping from twigs of several kinds of trees. According to his representations Arabs collect it and make it into cakes, which are eaten with their nauseous butter made from the milk of sheep. They churn it thus A goat skin is filled with milk and suspended between two poles, swung to and fro by pulling an attached cord till it assumes a new character—a greasy, soapy mass—and that is Arab butter. Mr. Turner found a grove of tamarisk trees near Mt. Sinai in the valley of Farran, which furnish what the monks called manna. They were busy, about ten feet high, from which drops of sweetish thick fluid ooze. If taken early in the morning, before the sun is up, it may be kept in earthen pots a considerable time. It is used in lieu of sugar in the convent. Commercial manna, principally in the hands of druggists, is a product of the punctured stems of the *ornus Europa*, growing in Calabria. An article very similiar in appearance and medicinal properties is procured in Sicily by the same kind of process. Both have a sweetish taste are soft, of a pale yellowish color, and used for their mild laxative quality rather than food. From the forgoing facts it is very clear there is not the slightest resemblance to that extraordinary nutritious article which was miraculously provided for the children of Israel in a barren wilderness on a memorable occasion, while in their forty years' peregrinations towards the promised land.—*Boston Transcript.*

Family Troubles.

A man standing in a store door on Austin Avenue called out to a countryman, sitting on a wagon:

"How are all my folks coming on?"

"Your brother's bay mule is dead, but all the rest of your kin-folks are alive and kicking."—*Texas Siftings.*

"When I was an infant," said Fogg, "the women were forever kissing me. And," he added, "I have done what I could to get square with them since I have grown to years of discretion."

The Babylon (L. I.) *South Side Signal* quotes from a Missouri paper: Mr. Wm. F. Quinlan, Crystal City, Mo., suffered occasionally from rheumatic pains in his knees, for which he successfully tried St. Jacobs Oil.

The flower of the dandelion lives two and a half days.

The Miwaukee(Wis.) *Evening Wisconsin* says: "In all our experience we have never heard so many favorable reports from all classes as we have concerning St. Jacobs Oil.

It is said Hindoo girls are taught to think of marriage almost as soon as they can talk. That is much better than the civilized idea of talking of marriage almost as soon as one can think.

VEGETINE is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrofula and scrofulous humors.

A New York fireman threw a satchel containing $46,000 in bonds out of a window, and it was kicked around for six hours before its owner found it. Some folks don't know when they have a good thing.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich, will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in the market.

The Chinese must go, and all Americans should go, and buy a bottle of CARBOLINE, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dresser. Since the recent improvement, no preparation ever had such a sale as CARBOLINE.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when ROSADALIS will restore health to the physical organization. ROSADALIS is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in Man and Beast.

DR. BOGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

False Impressions on the Subject of Health Are eagerly encouraged by those who endeavor to hoodwink the public as to the mode of its attainment. Vague statements as to the causes of disease are coupled by such nostrum vendors, with groundless and preposterous claims as to the infallibility of the remedy. Widely different from the above has been the course pursued in relation to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Only plain substantiable and reasonable allegations have been made in its behalf. That it is a reliable tonic and antibilious medicine, a preventive and remedy for malarial fever, and a beneficent corrective of weakness and irregularity of the stomach and bowels, are facts which the American people have had ample opportunity for verrifying during the last quarter of a century. It banishes the mental despondency begotten of dyspepsia, as well as its originating cause, promotes appetite and sleep and is pure and thorough.

They searched the school children at Defiance, O., tho other day to find a dirk, and the result was the finding of twenty-six pistols and revolvers, and six dirks and stabbers. Education reveals some strange traits.

THE AGE OF MIRACLES

is past, and Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not raise the dead, will not cure you if your lungs are almost wasted by consumption. It is, however, unsurpassed both as a pectoral and alterative, and will cure obstinate and severe diseases of the throat and lungs, coughs, and bronchial affections. By virtue of its wonderful alterative properties it cleanses and enriches the blood, cures pimples, blotches, and eruptions, and causes even great eating ulcers to heal.

The Nicholson pavement was invented by Samuel Nicholson, of Boston. It was first used in 1848 in that city.

GET THE ORIGINAL.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills"—(sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious heada he, sour stomach and bilious attacks. By druggists.

Paris has been besieged ten times in the course of its history. The first time was in 50 B. C. and the last in 1870.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Perscription," for all those weaknesses peculiar to women, is an unequalled remedy. Distressing backache and "bearing-down" sensations yield to its strength-giving properties. By druggists.

Soldiers of the Mexican war are admitted into the Soldiers' Homes of the United States.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

"King of Waters" is a name applied to the River Amazon.

THE COUNTRYMAN

IN THE

Weather Signal Office.

Mr. Jeremiah Toadvine, of the rural district, brought a letter of introduction to the United States Signal Officer, and by the latter gentleman was shown the beautiful scicutific instruments for measuring and determining the various changes and conditions of the weather. Pointing to the standard thermometer he explained to Mr. T. the uses of the heat gauge, whereupon Mr. T. anxiously inquired if he "hadn't nuther un to spare—sich a nice merchine to set the weather in hayin' and harvest time." His inspection of the aerometer or wind measurer evoked the expression: "Wouldn't she be the racket to run the wind mill with." The barometer was one too many for Toadvine, and, looking queerly at the officid, as if he were utterly nonplussed and bankrupt of words, said: "Friend, did you ever have the reumatis?" The abruptness of the question surprised the officer, who replied, "No—never." "What"—— Evidently recollecting himself, Mr. T. stopped on the ragged edge of the threadbare remark, and said: "I only wanted to know, for if this trap (pointing to the barometer) shows the good an' bad weather afore it's time, it would be a bully trap for people with reumatis; they could flank it every time. Up my country when folks has it they use Dr. JACOBS OIL, an' it'sa powerful argument agin reumatis—it's the upper dorg in the fight every time." With thanks for the unexpected information, the official politely turned Mr. Toadvine over to the usher to show him to the street car, while he, looking over his paper, read: "Mrs. T. A. Gist, No. 1204 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: I had inflammatory rheumatism very badly. In one foot and ankle it seemed to have taken hold with the determination to stay, and the morning I obtained the ST. JACOBS OIL I could not put my foot down to the floor, even for an instant. I used it that evening for the first time, and the next morning for the second time, and that afternoon put my foot down for several minutes. On the Sunday following I could stand up and walk a few steps. On Tuesday could walk about my room and went down stairs by holding on to the banisters. Now I can walk quite well and there is very little pain left. Just think! one bottle and a half, and I am almost free from pain! It is a wonderful medicine.

D^r BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

BEST IN THE WORLD!

Delivered on Trial, FREE OF CHARGE!

WILSON'S OSCILLATING

Shuttle Sewing Machine!

BUY NO OTHER!

LASTS A LIFE TIME. Warranted 5 Years

SEND FOR CIRCULAR "B."

AGENTS WANTED in Unoccupied Territory

Address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO

255 & 257 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Maine.

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Foutz's Horse and Cattle Powders are renowned the world over for preventing and curing diseases; it is therefore unnecessary to give them any further recommendation. Try them.

ALLEN'S Brain Food—cures Nervous Debility & Weakness of Generative Organs, $1 a all druggists. Send for Circular Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First Av., N. Y.

THE GREAT DEMAND FOR SHRINER'S INDIAN Vermifuge is solely due to its intrinsic value. Thousands use it to-day in preference to any other, and say that it destroys and expels worms effectually.

Ben Navis is the highest mountain in Scotland.

Vegetine.

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD.

Sciatica Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint.

McGREGOR, Iowa, November 11, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About the 1st of November, 1875, I was attacked with what is termed *Sciatica Rheumatism*, commencing in the hip joint and extending to my ankles, which at times was very painful, causing lameness and preventing sleep at night, and at times preventing me from labor of any kind. After applying different remedies of almost every kind recommended, I could get no relief. I then commenced using your VEGETINE about the 1st of March last, and have continued to use it until the present time. Now I have no symptoms of the rheumatism left, in fact I think myself *entirely cured*. My age is sixty-five years. I therefore take great pleasure in recommending it to all who may be afflicted with this terrible disease.

I have been troubled with *Kidney Complaint* for several years. Since taking the VEGETINE I am completely cured of the Kidney Complaint. To any person suffering as I have, every drop of this good medicine is more valuable than its weight in gold.

Yours truly, ALONZO COLE.

I know this man to be a truthful, reliable man.

H. E. NEWALL, Druggist, Main street.

Vegetine

Has Not Its Equal.

LUNG DISEASE.

SELMA, ALA., May 12, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS:

I take great pleasure in recommending your VEGETINE. I have been suffering a long time with the *Lung Disease*; trying every kind of medicine that I could get, but none seemed to do me any good, until I tried your great VEGETINE remedy. I had used it only a short time before I discovered a great change in my health for the better. I don't consider that your medicine has its equal, for the diseases which you propose to cure, especially the disease that I have been affected with. JOHN THOMAS.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

TRUTH!

—AND—

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH!

DR. TOBIAS'

Venetian Liniment

Has given universal satisfaction since it has been introduced into the United States. After being tried by millions it has been proclaimed

The Pain Destroyer of the Age!

Thousands of Physicians recommend it as an External Remedy

In cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Mosquito Bites, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Old Sores, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Stiffened Joints and Contracted Muscles.

Its Wonderful Curative Powers are Miraculous.

Taken internally in cases of Dysentery, Diarrhea, Seasickness, Cholera, Croup, Colic, Cramps and Sick Headache, its soothing and penetrating qualities are immediately felt. It is perfectly innocent

TO TAKE INTERNALLY.

READ THE CERTIFICATES.

Warranted for Thirty-four Years and Never Failed.

No one once trying it will be without it; over 600 physicians use it. Thousands of certificates have been received and a few are given below; $1,000 will be paid if any one is false.

CROUP—Children's Lives Saved.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—This is to certify that I have used for ten years DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, and during that time I have not paid $3 for doctor bills. I have used it for pains and aches, dysentery, sore throats, cuts and burns, and by its use have saved several children's lives when attacked by croup. To the public I say, only try it and you will find its value. JOHN T. ROBERTS.

TWO RIVERS, Morrison Co., Minn.—Many years ago I received a severe injury by a heavy blow upon my back. I tried many things without any relief, and was advised to use your VENETIAN LINIMENT. It made a most complete cure. STEPHEN WILSON.

MACON, Ga.—I was laid up with Chronic Rheumatism for near four months and used various remedies without any good. One five-ounce bottle of your VENETIAN LINIMENT cured me and I do most sincerely recommend it for Rheumatism. E. D. COLEMAN.

FROM THE REV. I. P. FEIGL.

NEW YORK, September 11, 1881.—A short time ago DR. TOBIAS' medicines were brought to my notice. I was suffering from an affection of the throat. I tried outwardly his VENETIAN LINIMENT and took occasionally during the day his PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP, which made a perfect cure. In future I will not be without his medicines. I. P. FEIGL, D. D.

What Horsemen Want.

A GOOD RELIABLE HORSE LINIMENT AND CONDITION POWDERS.

Such are to be found in Dr. Tobias' HORSE LINIMENT in pint bottles and DERBY CONDITION POWDERS.

FROM COL. D. McDANIEL.

Owner of Some of the Fastest Running Horses in the World.

JEROME PARK, June 21.—This is to certify that I have used Dr. Tobias' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT and DERBY CONDITION POWDERS on my race horses and found them to give perfect satisfaction. In fact they *have never failed to cure* any ailment for which they were used; the Liniment when rubbed in by the hand never blisters or takes the hair off; it has more penetrative qualities than any other I have tried, which I suppose is the great secret of its success in curing sprains. The ingredients from which the DERBY POWDERS are made have been made known to me by Dr. Tobias. They are perfectly harmless. D. McDANIEL.

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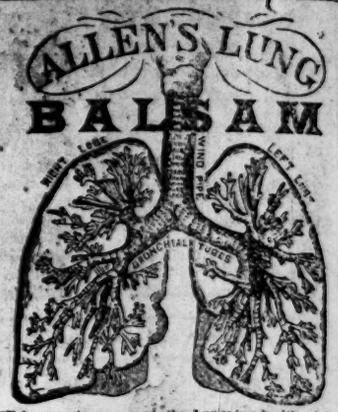

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state)

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For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL!

IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!

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Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

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